VERSE INSPIRED BY COVERED DISH SUPPERS AND DINNERS

Sunday, Samuel ate his dinner.
From soup to nuts he took his way.
What cared he for being thinner,
Meat, potatoes, pie, he had that day.
Tighter, tighter, grew the waist-line,
While his nutriment he took,
He would hold this meal sublime
Tho' his buttons strained and shook.

Now, at church we find our sinner
With the choir singing hymns,
Gastric juices working on the dinner
And icy feelings creeping o'er his limbs.
The preacher petitions, "Lord send us rain,
With showers this dry spell to terminate."
While through rising waves of pain,
Sam's prayer is, "Bysodol, soda bicarbonate!"

Of course Sam died that day
For gas rose high around the heart,
And his soul it took itself away
To a place where an angel did his part,
Said he, "When man in this way dies
Back he is sent as one jackass
For foolish deaths are penalized
By another life on hay and grass."

- Anonymous

EXTENSION ENTOMOLOGY MIMEOGRAPH NO. 34

We are going to reproduce this paper written and sent out by the University of Florida. It will be in two parts. Approximately half in this issue and the remainder in the next.

CONTROL OF SOME PESTS OF ORNAMENTAL PLANTS BY HOME GARDENERS - J. E. Brogdon, L. C. Kuitert, S. H. Kerr

To combat insect pests successfully the gardener should know something about the manner in which they develop and feed. Insects normally hatch from eggs. Adults are usually individuals with fully developed wings, although a few species of insects never have wings. Insects pass through several stages during their development. Plant bugs, leafhoppers, thrips, and grasshoppers hatch from the egg in a form known as a nymph. The nymph resembles the full-grown insect, except that it lacks wings and is smaller. It sheds its skin periodically as it gradually increases in size. Moths, beetles, and flies, on the other hand, hatch from the egg as a wormlike form, or larva, much different from the adult. The larva of a moth or butterfly is commonly called a caterpillar, the larva of a beetle is called a grub, and the larva of a fly is known as a maggot. After the larva has grown to full size, it changes to an inactive form, which is known as a pupa. The adult insect emerges from this pupa. The length of life varies greatly with different species of insects. Some develop from egg to adult in a few weeks, many require a year, and a few take two or more years to reach maturity.

1. Pests of Ornamentals maybe divided into 2 groups by the way they feed:

   A. Insects with chewing mouth parts. They bite off and swallow portions of the plant. They may eat the leaves or flowers, bore into the stems, or feed on the roots.

      1. Examples are: Caterpillars, beetles, grasshoppers, katydids.

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